

Health and Relationships Education Parent Consultation Year 6



Welcome

Year 6 PSHE curriculum overview for the Year 2020-2021

Topic/Theme Across School	Communication	Community	Health	Citizenship	Personal Relationships	HRE	Change & Reflection
Virtue	Kindness	Integrity	Resilience	Aspiration	Respect	Curiosity	
Year 6	<p>Why is good communication important? Related Concepts: bias; critical thinking; online communication.</p>	<p>How do you build a healthy body? Related Concepts: body image; mental health; moderation; self-respect.</p>	<p>Why is community cohesion important? Related Concepts: leadership; stereotypes; courage. Geography link: refugees</p>	<p>Why should we be good citizens? Related Concepts: democracy; financial wellbeing.</p>	<p>Why are good relationships important? Related Concepts: politeness; forming and changing a relationship; how to seek advice.</p>	<p><u>Medway & PSHE Association:</u> Puberty: recap and review; Puberty: change and becoming independent; positive and healthy relationships; How babies are made</p> <p>Menstruation Adolescent body Being Safe Prevention Permission seeking & giving</p>	



Where you can see Key Questions don't match the whole school theme, is where the topic has been moved as it links to another area of the curriculum the children are learning (such as History)

Relationships Education

The relationships aspect of the curriculum is covered throughout the year as it includes teaching about being part of a community, being a citizen, anti-bullying (with our work with the Anti-Bullying Ambassadors) and e-safety which is predominantly covered in our Computing curriculum.

This is what is covered in the **Personal Relationships** unit.

2019-2020

How does someone build a good relationship?

Related

Concepts:

politeness;
forming and changing a relationship



2020-2021

Why are good relationships important?

Related

Concepts:

politeness;
forming and changing a relationship;
how to seek advice.

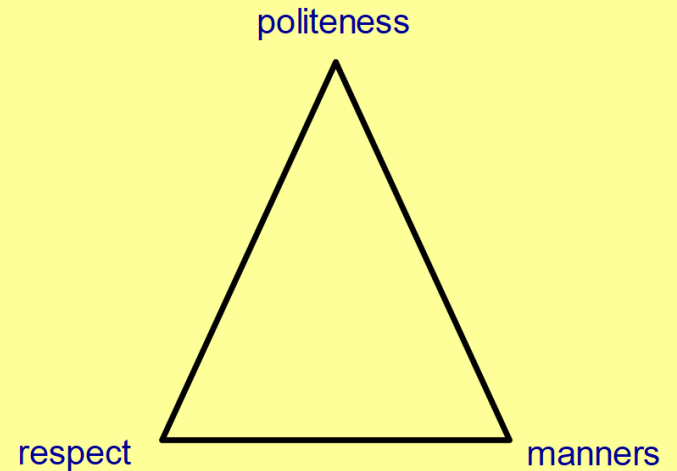
Relationships Education



You should be polite to everyone.
You should return rudeness/bad manners with politeness.
Politeness means good manners.

agree disagree

What are the similarities/differences?



Would rather have 'fake friends' or no friends at all?

Our Question

If everyone in the world were 'fake friends' what impact would that have?



Year six have a lot of opportunities to explore tricky concepts such as manners. Children then generate their own questions that they would like to discuss as a whole class. The teacher, as a facilitator of the discussion is able to steer groups towards deeper thinking and learning points, such as conflict resolution and changes in relationships.

Relationships Education

2019-2020

Health Unit
Christopher Winter Project
Puberty and Reproduction

In previous years in the **Health and Relationships Unit**, we have discussed positive relationships. There is no change.

2020-2021

Medway & PSHE

Association:

Puberty: recap and review; Puberty: change and becoming independent; positive and healthy relationships; How babies are made

Menstruation

Adolescent body

Being Safe

Prevention

Permission seeking & giving



Changes

Relationships Education

Here you can see the resources that we will be using to discuss positive and healthy relationships. Students will be asked to discuss what kind of behaviours they can see and qualities can be found within a positive and healthy relationship of any kind. At the bottom, you can see the age-appropriate reference I referred to earlier. This is just one example but you can see how children are thinking about a situation and then will be involved in a teacher-led discussion where they think about positive and healthy ways to respond.



Going out

Jesse and Ashley from Year 8 have recently started going out together.

Going out

Ashley does not want to go out with Jesse anymore.



Questions?



Health Education

Here we have our overview of teaching about **Health Unit** for Year 6 . You can see here that there have been no changes except for the addition of self-respect.

2019-2020

How do you build
a healthy body?

Related Concepts:
body image;
mental health;
moderation

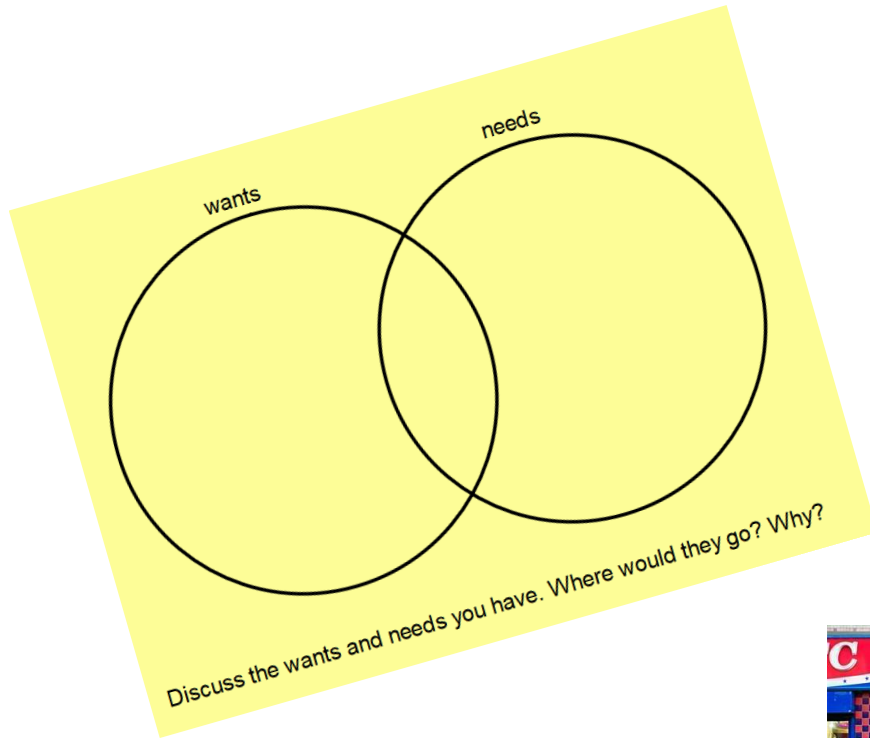
2020-2021

How do you
build a healthy
body?

Related
Concepts: **body
image; mental
health;
moderation;
self-respect.**



Health Education



Through activities and thought-provoking stimuli children are able to explore building a healthy body. This could be through discussions about it means to be healthy; how to look after one's mental health or what moderation means.

Teacher's will be able to tailor lessons to best suit the needs of their class.



Health Education

2019-2020

2020-2021

Health Unit

Christopher Winter Project

Puberty and Reproduction

Medway & PSHE

Association:

Puberty: recap and review; Puberty: change and becoming independent; positive and healthy relationships; How babies are made

Menstruation

Adolescent body

Being Safe

Prevention

Permission seeking & giving

<p>Puberty: Recap & Review Learning Objectives: We are learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more about the changes that happen at puberty (recap from year 4 or 5) <p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the physical and emotional changes that occur during puberty and how to manage these • identify myths and facts about puberty, and what is important for a young person to know • demonstrate how to begin conversations (or ask questions) about puberty with people that can help us 	<p>Puberty: Change & Becoming Independent Learning Objectives: We are learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about managing change — new roles and responsibilities as we grow up <p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe some changes that happen as we grow up • identify the range of feelings associated with change, transition to secondary school and becoming more independent • describe practical strategies to cope with growing up, becoming more independent and taking on new responsibilities 	<p>Positive & Healthy Relationships Learning Objectives: We are learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about what constitutes a positive, healthy relationship • that relationships can change over time <p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify different kinds of loving relationships • describe the qualities that enable these relationships to flourish • explain the expectations and responsibilities of being in a close relationship • recognise how relationships may change or end and what can help people manage this 	<p>How a Baby is Made Learning Objectives: We are learning: We are learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about adult relationships and the human life cycle • about human reproduction (how a baby is made and how it grows) <p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the links between love, committed relationships / marriage, and conception • explain what sexual intercourse is, and explain that this may be one part of an intimate relationship between consenting adults • explain what pregnancy means, how long it lasts, and where it occurs, i.e. that a baby is made when a sperm (male) meets an egg / ovum (female) and then the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the uterus (or womb) (female)
--	---	--	---



Health Education

Resource A

Puberty fact or myth cards

1. Everybody starts puberty at the same time, around the age of eight	2. Pubic hair grows during puberty
3. People's body shape changes when they grow through puberty	4. Everyone get tummy ache when they get their period
5. It is normal to have mood swings or to feel different, strong emotions during puberty	6. The size of a person's breasts or penis is determined at puberty
7. Puberty causes people to sweat more	8. Voices get deeper at puberty
9. Squeezing spots will help them to go away	10. Pads are the only available for use during periods
11. Puberty is a natural part of growing up and the human life cycle	12.

In previous years, children have learnt the correct scientific terms for the different parts of their body and the facts of the changes that their bodies will go through during puberty. In Year 6, there will be quick recap but the focus is more about tackling misconceptions/ misinformation and the emotional changes (as many children by this point will be experiencing some of these changes). There are no images of the human body or labels.

Resource D

Puberty postcard

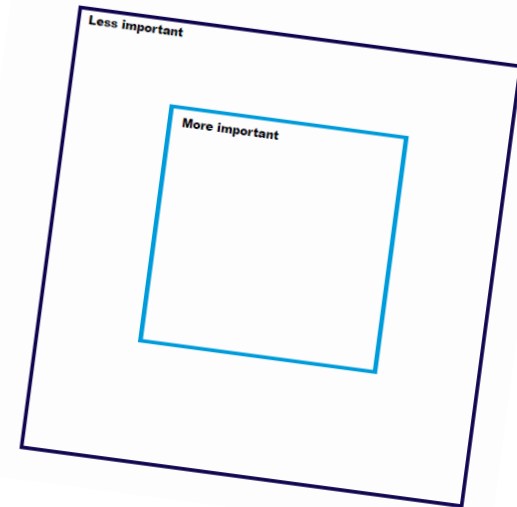
<p>PUBERTY — 3 important things for a young person to remember are:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
--	---



Resource C

Puberty zone of relevance

Not important



Questions?



Cyril Jackson has chosen to include sex education in their PSHE curriculum to:

- a) ensure that pupils are aware of changes that will happen with their bodies and to allow pupils to open a dialogue to share any of their concerns or worries;
- b) help bridge the transition from Year 6 to Year 7. Sex education is statutory at secondary school and it is our belief that primary school should support Key Stage 3 learning where possible to ensure that pupils are not left feeling confused or alarmed by information (either from educators or peers);
- c) support the teaching of statutory Health education around puberty and menstruation.



Health Education

CHILD WITHDRAWAL

Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of the Health Education provision. However, content that belongs to the Science curriculum (main external body parts, the human body as it grows from birth to old age (including puberty) and reproduction in some plants and animals) is a statutory requirement and thus there is **no right to withdraw**.

The **Relationships Education or Health Education** (aside from the Sex Education provision) is **statutory content as such there is no right to withdraw**.

This means that everything **previous to these slides is statutory** and **there is no right to withdraw**.

The following slides detail the sex education provision at Cyril Jackson. Parents **have the right to withdraw** their child from some or all of the sex education lessons. If a pupil is excused from sex education, it is the school's responsibility to ensure that the pupil receives appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal.



Health Education

A group of children, about your age, from a school not far from here, were having a conversation about how babies are made. This is what they said...

Pupil A: I thought that babies were delivered to their parents by a special bird—like the one you see printed on 'Congratulations on your new baby' cards.

Pupil B: I was told that babies are collected from the chip shop!

Pupil C: That's so silly! I know how babies are made. They start as a tiny seed, and when it is time they grow into a baby inside their mum's tummy—it takes years and years for a baby to grow.

The lesson is introduced with the children being able to discuss these statements and to add their own ideas.

Do you agree with any of the pupils? How do you think babies are made?



Health Education

Resource J

How a baby is made sequencing cards

The lesson that focuses upon how babies are made is contextualised with the notion of two adults who are in a positive and loving relationship.

The teaching of how a baby is made is done entirely through teacher-led discussion and sequencing cards such as the one you can see here. There are no images.

An adult couple who are in a relationship might kiss and cuddle, get very close, and touch each other in romantic and sexual ways. They should both feel happy and comfortable doing this together.

Sometimes when a male and female person are making love together, the penis grows hard, and the vagina may get slippery. The couple may decide they want to have sexual intercourse.

This means the man's penis slides into the vagina.

The penis squirts a sticky liquid called semen into the vagina.

Millions of tiny sperm in the liquid quickly swim up inside the uterus to the fallopian tubes.

If there is an egg (ovum) in one of the tubes, one of the sperm might meet it, stick on to it, and enter the egg. This means the egg is fertilised.

The fertilised egg travels down the tubes to the uterus or womb. It divides into lots of different cells and settles in the womb.

The cluster of eggs gradually grows inside the mother's uterus or womb and is called a foetus. It takes nine months until the baby is ready to be born.



Questions?



Final Comments



Thank You

